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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Universities need to become "partners and advocates" of the public schools, according to a statement by the presidents of six major universities. Story on Page 5.

Substantial changes are needed in the teaching profession, according to a new report from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Story on Page 6.

Servants in France and women in prison are among the subjects tackled by scholars in new books coming out this fall. Story on Page 7.

This week is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, the first major federal program of aid for college students. See story on Page 11.

A coalition of federal legislators and civil-rights groups has urged the Supreme Court to reject the narrow interpretation of Title IX advocated by the Administration in the Grove City College case. Story on Page 11.

The Education Department has now given colleges until October 1 to comply with a new federal law linking draft registration with eligibility for student aid. Story on Page 13.

Edward Wynot, a professor at Florida State University, is the central character in an unusual case that some characterize as a grading scandal involving the school's varsity athletes and others as an administrative bungle. Story on Page 20.

South Africa's University of Cape Town is the scene of a furious debate over whether government ministers should speak on the campus. Story on Page 25.

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Student Aid Based on Merit Eyed by U.S.

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

The Department of Education, responding to a growing public demand for higher standards in American education, is considering ways to provide more scholarships for academically talented students.

Many student-aid officials on college and university campuses are afraid an increased use of merit scholarships may cause a drain on support for needy students, but Education Department officials say they are looking for ways to avoid that.

"The Administration is not interested in a trade-off of dollars between need-based aid and merit aid," said Gary L. Jones, Under Secretary of Education, in a recent interview. "On the other hand, we are concerned about the middle-class family that has worked for 17 years on the development of their child's mind" and then finds

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Presidents Move to Strengthen Their Control of College Sports

Tentative plan would allow them to modify NCAA rules

By N. SCOTT VANCE

KEYSTONE, COLO.

In a bid to curb abuses in college sports, a panel of university presidents meeting here last week tentatively endorsed a plan to give themselves and their colleagues effective control over the activities of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The American Council on Education's Committee on Division I Athletics endorsed establishing a "board of presidents" that would have the authority to veto or modify N.C.A.A. regulations and to impose new rules of its own design on association members. The A.C.E. panel is made up of 28 presidents from Division I institutions.

The proposed board would have 36 members—all chief executive officers of N.C.A.A. institutions—who would be elected to three-year terms by association mem-

bers. The board's actions could be overruled by a majority of the presidents of N.C.A.A. institutions voting by mail, or by two-thirds of the presidents if the board were to attempt to alter the association's constitution. The N.C.A.A. council, the association's governing board, would determine which of the presidents' actions would be submitted to the membership for approval.

If the A.C.E. panel gives final approval to the proposal at its next meeting on October 7, the measure will be put to a vote at the N.C.A.A.'s annual convention in January, where it will certainly be one of the most controversial items facing the delegates.

The president of the N.C.A.A., John L. Toner, who is athletic director at the University of Connecticut, last week assailed the proposal as "disruptive to the established N.C.A.A. democratic process." He predicted that it would be defeated if brought to a vote in January.

N.C.A.A. officials said they would not comment further until they have had a chance to examine the proposal and to meet with representatives of the A.C.E. group.

Education 'Subordinated'

In a draft of its proposal, the panel said the new board was necessary because athletic directors and coaches had assumed great control over college sports, both on the campuses and in the hierarchy of the N.C.A.A.

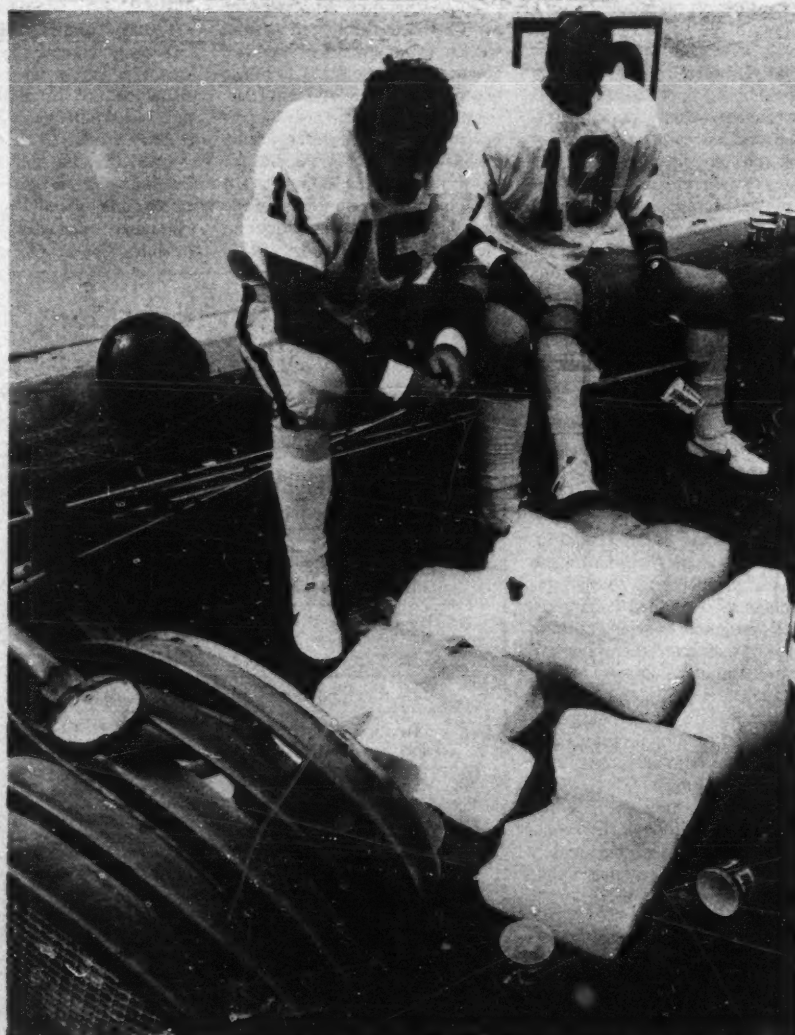
"As a result," the proposal said, "educational interests are often subordinated to the aims of winning games, boosting attendance, and maximizing television revenue. The consequences for academic standards and for the education of athletes are too well known to warrant repetition."

Derek C. Bok, president of Harvard University and chairman of the panel, said the group was not attempting to assess blame for the abuses that have occurred in college sports. To do so, he said, would be pointless. "One could argue that the presidents have been negligent in not taking enough responsibility," he said.

"Our chief concern," he added, "is to find a way to effectively express the views and interests of university presidents, not

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

HOT-WEATHER FOOTBALL



A fan blowing air over blocks of ice keeps 2 West Virginia U. players cool during an early-season football game last fall. An article on the dangers of football practice in hot weather begins on Page 19.

Sex Bias and the University

A sweeping consent decree at the University of Minnesota demonstrates in dramatic fashion the reach of efforts to improve the status of women in academe.

See "Personal & Professional," beginning on Page 15.

Pension Benefits Changed by 'Unisex' Tables

Women Gain Up to 8 Pct., TIAA Says; Men's Preferred Plans Unaffected

	Pct. Choosing in Past 3 Years		TIAA				CREF	
	Men	Women	Without Dividends	With Dividends	Without Dividends	With Dividends	Women's Gain	Men's Loss
SINGLE-LIFE ANNUITIES								
No guaranteed period All payments end at death of annuitant	12%	33%	8%	8%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	8%	8%
10-year guaranteed period Lifetime income to annuitant, with payments continuing to beneficiary during first 10 years if annuitant dies in that period	10%	24%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	2 1/2%	2 1/2%	8%	8%
20-year guaranteed period Lifetime income to annuitant with payments continuing to beneficiary during first 20 years if annuitant dies in that period	9%	21%	3%	3%	1%	1%	2 1/4%	2 1/4%
JOINT-LIFE (SURVIVOR) ANNUITIES								
Full benefit to survivor Full payments as long as annuitant or spouse is living, with payments continuing to beneficiary during specified period of 10 or 20 years if both husband and wife die in that period	37%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Two-thirds benefit to survivor At death of annuitant or spouse, payments reduced to two-thirds for rest of survivor's life; payments continue to beneficiary during specified period of 10 or 20 years if spouse dies in that period	25%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Half benefit to spouse Full lifetime income to annuitant, with payments reduced to one-half at annuitant's death and continuing to spouse for life; no reduction in payments if spouse dies first; half benefits continue to beneficiary during specified period of 10 or 20 years if both annuitant and spouse die in that period	7%	3%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	2%	2%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%

SOURCE: T.I.A.A. AND C.R.E.F.

The two income arrangements most often chosen by male participants in the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and the College Retirement Equities Fund will be unaffected by "unisex" mortality tables that were put into effect August 1 to comply with a recent decision by the Supreme Court.

The two options, among the plans known as joint-life annuities, were selected by a total of 62 per cent of male retirees in the past three calendar years, the companies said.

The two options provide lifetime benefits to an annuitant and his or her spouse, with full or reduced benefits paid to one or more secondary beneficiaries during a "guaranteed period" of 10 or 20 years if both annuitant and spouse die in that period.

For the most popular options among female participants, however, the use of unisex tables are expected to increase benefits stemming from new premium payments by up to 8 per cent. Those options, among those known as single-life annuities, were selected by 57 per cent of female retirees in the past three years.

Benefits paid under those choices continue for life or, if the annuitant dies before the end of an optional 10-year guaranteed period, the payments continue to a beneficiary for the remainder of that time.

The table above shows, in percentages, approximately how much the male and female participants in T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. can expect new premium payments to increase or reduce their future

benefits under unisex calculations, compared with benefits calculated separately for men and women.

For all income options listed, the changes represent increases for women and comparable decreases for men. The figures for joint-life annuities are based on an assumption that both the husband and wife are 65 years old. Dividends for T.I.A.A. are based on a 1983 scale that may change in future years, the companies said.

The companies also noted that all annuity benefits resulting from premiums applied before August 1 would continue to be determined on a "sex-distinct" basis. Such distinctions, resulting in lower benefits to women, have been based on statistics showing that women, on the average, live longer than men.

Settlement Reached in Pension Suit *Continued from Page 15*

period of about a year. Last spring, for the first time, the companies also began giving all participants in their pension plans an annual record of when premium payments for the previous calendar year had been submitted on their behalf.

Mr. Slater said there was no link between the New Jersey case and the new accounting to participants. He also said the "vast majority" of institutions that had been notified of late payments had made their employees' accounts "whole."

But he said he did not know how many other T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. participants might still be owed interest because of late payments, particularly if those payments went back more than six or seven years.

He said participants who wanted reviews of their accounts to determine whether they included any late payments could call the companies at (212) 490-9000, or write to them at 730 Third Avenue, New York 10017.

In the New Jersey case, William J. Bigham, a lawyer for the A.A.U.P., said some premiums had been remit-

ted up to three months past the pension companies' 31-day grace period. The suit blamed negligence by state and university officials for the delay.

Under the settlement, approved by Superior Court Judge William A. Drier, neither the universities nor the state admitted any wrongdoing.

Plaintiffs to Receive \$190,000

According to Mr. Bigham, the settlement will provide the 3,000 or so plaintiffs with about \$190,000—the sum expected to be left after the payment of legal expenses. The agreement calls for the pension division and the University of Medicine and Dentistry to pay a combined total of \$220,000, and for Rutgers to pay \$20,000.

Payments or credits to individual plaintiffs will range from \$10 to about \$500, Mr. Bigham said. Those already retired will receive cash payments, he said, with the others receiving credit in their pension accounts.

Personnel at T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F. are working with the teachers' repre-

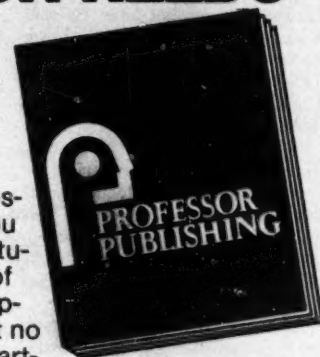
sentatives to try to determine specifically which employees of the universities are entitled to settlement funds and how much they should receive.

In court papers, the state pension division said it had not been aware of the T.I.A.A.-C.R.E.F. grace period until April, 1982, and it claimed that the companies had not met an "obligation" to notify it of their premium due dates and policy on payments.

The companies, which administer retirement programs for employees at about 1,500 colleges and universities throughout the country, denied any responsibility for late premium payments but agreed to provide the necessary clerical work under terms of the settlement.

Mark Feldman, associate general counsel at T.I.A.A. and C.R.E.F., said the companies had gone along with the settlement because contesting it was potentially expensive. He added that the companies already had put together most of the information the plaintiffs were seeking anyhow, so "it was worth it to us" to accept the settlement. —ROBERT L. JACOBSON

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